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of culture", and "there is no real potter's art north of the Ohio River or east of the Wabash" (II. 248); some of the shell-mounds of Florida are so old that they may well have been in use "before the discovery and utilization of pottery by the aborigines", etc.

Professor Moorehead seems too credulous toward some of the finds in certain mounds and "prehistoric" sites—at least his citation of the Piqua tablets (I. 350) would tend to give that impression. An interesting and suggestive section of the work is that part of volume II. devoted to the consideration of ancient culture-groups, etc., and the development of local cultures, although the author is, perhaps, too generous in his recognition of these, his criteria of distinction being in some cases rather indefensible. The Iroquoian culture he considers "plainly different from anything else on the American continent" (II. 358), and he detects in it signs of European influence, believing, moreover, that "as to antiquity it is not in the same class with other objects found in America", five or six centuries being a period sufficient to account for its production. An exotic origin for certain features of Iroquoian culture has been argued by Boyle, Boas, etc., on ethnological grounds.

An antiquity of man in America as great as that in Europe or Asia is thought possible (I. 34), and the author believes that, "all considered, the population in North America . . . must have been considerable during two or three thousand years" (II. 348), while the investigations made in the Trenton gravels show that "man lived in the Delaware Valley three or four thousands of years ago" (p. 359). A bibliography (arranged alphabetically by subjects), occupying pages 369-408 of volume II., a list of the publications of Professor Moorehead (pp. 408-410), and a good index (pp. 411-417, two columns to the page) complete the work.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Guide to the Manuscript Materials relating to American History in the German State Archives. By MARION DEXTER LEARNED.

(Washington: The Carnegie Institution of Washington. 1912. Pp. vii, 352.)

SIMILAR guides to the archives of England, Spain, and Italy have preceded; the present volume surveys the manuscript sources for American history accessible in Germany. The problem before the investigator was, within limited time, to calendar the documents throughout the German Empire which would most abundantly provide material relating to American history. He therefore confined his search to the archives best organized and administered, *viz.*, the German state archives, some fifty or more in number, and certain municipal and local archives known to contain important materials, *viz.*, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Cologne, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Herrnhut, and Neuwied. The archives of each of the states composing the German Empire were carefully examined, including the imperial domain of Alsace-Lorraine and the Hansa cities,

Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck. Prussia has eighteen depositories for her state archives and Bavaria ten, distributed widely over as many cities in those kingdoms.

Professor Learned's search shows positive results in three directions: first, materials casting light upon the early emigrations, their causes and extent, the struggles for confessional liberty, and the efforts of governments to prevent extensive emigration. The archives of the Palatinate are strangely deficient in historical materials relating to the large emigrations from that district; some of the other South German archives, however, fill the gap and provide a record of the conditions in the Rhineland. Thus for instance, the General Landesarchiv in Karlsruhe contains material on the sectarians of the Palatinate—the Menonites, Baptists, and Quakers. The Bavarian archives in Munich, those of Hesse-Nassau in Wiesbaden, and of Baden in Karlsruhe, furnish records of state policies on emigration, from the dictatorial edict to the more complicated diplomatic agreements between neighboring states and later with the United States. The troubles arising from emigrant traffic, the profits of the trade, the punishment of grafting emigrant agents, the expulsion of "Neulanders", the regulation of passports and emigration taxes, can be studied in the archives of middle and south German states. Documents relating to Moravian settlements are found in Herrnhut and in the Grand Ducal Archives at Weimar, while Breslau contains important papers on the Schwenkfelders who emigrated to America in 1734. Professor Learned also records the finding of documents relating to immigration societies and individual settlements which are for the most part new and unpublished sources.

Secondly, the German state archives, notably at Marburg, Wolfenbüttel, Bamberg, Würzburg, and Hannover, furnish abundant records concerning the auxiliary German troops of the Revolutionary War. These include contracts between George III. and German princes, regulations and instructions for the recruiting, organizing, and transportation of the auxiliary troops, monthly reports, records of payments, maps and plans of battles, correspondence, diaries, and journals kept by the German officers in the British service.

Thirdly, the diplomatic and commercial relations between German states and the new republic, and the later immigrations of the nineteenth century are treated fully in the German state archives. A fascinating chapter in the history of diplomacy is contained in the correspondence between the American agents abroad, notably Arthur Lee in Paris, and Schulenburg, Frederick the Great's minister of state in Berlin. Most significant marginal comments in the handwriting of Frederick the Great appear in Schulenburg's official despatches. The king betrays sincere interest in the success of the colonists and shrewdly plans to secure a first advantage for the interests of Prussian trade, without violating his relations with neighboring powers. Subsequently other German states entered into trade relations and the business of settling

the estates of Germans in America and of German Americans in Germany gave rise to extensive transactions. A great mass of state papers record the twenty years of German emigration which followed the reactionary measures of 1819, and every subsequent wave of immigration, to Missouri and then to Texas, and the greater migrations after the revolutionary period of 1848, are reflected in the archives. In the cities of Hamburg and Bremen, which about the middle of the nineteenth century became the great gateways of emigration, records were made of the emigrants shipping from these points. In Hamburg there is the "Protocoll der Aufenthalts-Karten" (1834-1867), continued as "Das Melde-Register", giving lists of emigrants down to the present time. A similar record kept in Bremen was destroyed down to within ten years of the present time, a loss only partially made good by the Lloyd's complete lists of its cabin passengers. The Prussian Privy State Archives in Berlin contain under the rubric "Auswanderungen, Generalia", etc., the best continuous account of the German emigration during the second half of the nineteenth century, including not only ministerial acts but a comprehensive printed literature of shipping circulars and pamphlets bearing on the various phases of emigration.

Professor Learned furnishes in an introductory chapter a very lucid account of the organization, administration, and equipment of the German state archives, which cannot fail to be of practical value to any one engaged in historical researches in Germany. No one recognizes more clearly than the author of the *Guide* the limitations of his search, *viz.*, its having been confined to the state archives merely, leaving out of account two main sources for the study if not of political history at least of social conditions. These are the municipal archives and ecclesiastical archives, a guide to which would undoubtedly prove of very great service. Attention is also called to the collections of historical societies and to village and parish records specially valuable for genealogies, and to private archives (*e. g.*, those of the Welser and the Fugger families, so prominent in the Spanish colonization of South America in the second quarter of the sixteenth century). A plan of gathering letters (including the correspondence of business houses and private family papers) has been proposed in many German provinces, and in some such manuscript materials have found their way into more central depositories.

In cataloguing the manuscript materials in the German state archives the author of the *Guide* emphasized what seemed to him important and characteristic. In the case of the first three volumes of diplomatic papers in the Privy State Archives of Prussia in Berlin he has given a brief inventory of all the materials contained therein, a plan which would not have been practicable throughout. By means of the *Guide* and with the help of the adequate index the investigator in American history is enabled to find what documents there are in the German

state archives relating to a given subject, and to locate them for his own use or for the pen of the copyist.

A. B. FAUST.

The Relations of Pennsylvania with the British Government, 1696-1765. By WINFRED TREXLER ROOT, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History, University of Wisconsin. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania. 1912. Pp. iv, 422.)

THIS book, like that by Professor Dickerson on *American Colonial Government*, reviewed in the AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW for July, 1912, deals primarily not with Pennsylvania, but with the British organs of imperial control, especially the Board of Trade. Within its limited field it is a model of accuracy and scholarly research. Dr. Root backs up every statement with references to manuscript sources in Great Britain and the United States, to all the chief collections of printed documents, so rapidly increasing in number, and to a wide array of secondary literature. His conclusions are cautious, and his freedom from patriotic or religious bias almost inhuman.

The volume is divided into twelve chapters, of which the first and last are an introduction and a conclusion. The others deal with: Central Institutions of Colonial Control; Administration of the Acts of Trade; the Court of Vice-Admiralty; the Royal Disallowance; the Judicial System and the Royal Disallowance; Finance and Politics; the Quaker and Anglican; Imperial Defense, 1689-1748; the French and Indian War; and Imperial Centralization. Such a division obviously involves a certain amount of repetition, but probably any other treatment except the strictly chronological would have involved at least as much, and the strictly chronological would have caused an excessive interweaving of strands. Mr. Root's general conclusion is that "the charters answered neither the purposes of the central government, nor met the demands of the colonists" (p. 381). Almost perpetual appeals to the king to take Pennsylvania under royal control were made, now by the officials of the Board of Trade or the Customs in the interest of commercial regularity, now by those of the Admiralty or of the various military departments in the interests of defense against the French and Indians, now by the Church of England against the Quakers, now by the colonists themselves against the proprietors. Dr. Root's study of British colonial administration in the eighteenth century confirms the view of Dr. Dickerson that the Board of Trade itself was at times not without vigor, and if supported would have had the charters rescinded and a system of imperial centralization introduced; but that neither Parliament nor the Privy Council would give it the necessary support. Probably in this they showed their wisdom; the fate of the experiment in centralization tried from 1765 onward would almost certainly have befallen any earlier attempt. The kindly negligence of the eighteenth-century Parliament allowed the colonies to attain a healthy, if irregular